

THE TRANSCRIPT.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Wednesday, January 8, 1851.

ANOTHER INDIAN SKIRMISH.—On Friday last, about fifty Indians attacked a small party of men, some half dozen in number, while they were at work in the vicinity of Pleasant Valley, in locating a ranch. They were about five miles north-east of Johnson's ranch, in El Dorado county.

We understand that the attack was made when the whites were not expecting anything of the kind, but Maj. Wm. Graham had spent two much of his time in the Rocky mountains, to be totally unprepared; and quick as the nature of the case would admit, his men were armed, and fought the Indians according to their own mode of warfare, from behind trees and rocks. The result of the fight was nine Indians killed and one white man wounded in the leg by a rifle ball.

Major Graham has travelled over the whole vast expanse of territory from the Missouri and Arkansas to the Gila and Sacramento, on several occasions, and the Indians could not well have scared up a more formidable foe—not even excepting Kit Carson. It is the intention of Major G. to locate a ranch in Pleasant Valley, which will be the furthest outpost on our eastern frontier, and not far distant from the immigrant road.

JUDGE CREANER—HIS RESIGNATION.—This gentleman, it will be recollected, presided at a special term of the District Court in this city, a few months since, and gained quite a degree of popularity for his gentlemanly bearing and legal acumen.

Judge C. has just closed a term in his own District, (the 5th,) where there has been a vast amount of business, and we learn from the Stockton Times that he has more than sustained his former high character, and has inspired the bar, as well as the public, with increased confidence in his qualifications for the seat he occupies on the bench. It will be seen by the annexed paragraph, which we copy from the Times, that Judge C. contemplates resigning his office in consequence of the salary which is attached to the office of District Judge not being sufficient for the services rendered. We believe the salary is about \$6,000, payable in State scrip. This would be ample if the scrip could be disposed of at any rate near par; but when the public are informed that State scrip has been sold at a discount of 50 per cent., they will understand why it is that \$6,000, which sounds large, is not enough to induce legal gentlemen to give up their practice at the bar for a seat on the Bench. The Stockton Times thus speaks of Judge C.'s intention to resign:

"The public will hear with regret that Judge Creaner has announced his intention of resigning his office. As much, however, as such a step on the part of the Judge will be regretted, it is shameful that he has been induced to do so, if at all, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to provide adequately a compensation for his services. It can hardly be credited that there is such a want of common justice in the people or the Legislature of California, as to pay nothing, or next to nothing, for the services rendered by Judge Creaner; yet such, if we are not misinformed, is the fact.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS ON K AND J STREETS.—The mud produced on the macadamised part of the Paris boulevards is to be turned to account. A person named Tabureau has obtained permission to carry it away for the purpose—after having it carefully washed and sifted—of making the siliceous particles into bricks, to clean knives with.

LEVÉE SUPERINTENDENT.—The Levee is now completed, but we are not to anticipate that no more care is needed on our part. The Levee is an immense work,—being, as we have stated heretofore, upwards of nine miles long. It will require constant attention to keep it in repair. In sauntering along the Levee an evening or two ago, we noticed that parts of the embankment had been damaged by the late rains.

It is certainly high time for the City Fathers to appoint some person, or persons, to have general charge of the work, with authority to keep it in good order. One who is intimately acquainted with its construction, would certainly be the most competent to fill the place.

AN ARMY OF CANDIDATES.—There were presented to the Council last evening, as candidates for office, petitions from nineteen for Watchmen, one for Market Master, three for Levee Supervisor, one for Flour Inspector. [Among the number was one from Jennings Johnson, who paid his expenses at the City Hospital, as noted by us on another occasion.] Mr. Berry stated that he had seventy applications for office—thirty-four of them in the shape of petitions five of which only had been presented. The Clerk was at least an hour in reading over the application.

DAGUERROTYPES.—We have just seen some specimens of work which came from Mr. Johnson's Daguerrean gallery, and which will compare favorably with any that are done in the State. There is a living-like impress given to Mr. J.'s pictures that is not generally to be met with. The artistic skill of the operator is such that we recommend such of our friends as promised to return to their early homes this season, and who have failed in their promise, to drop in at Johnson's, get a picture, and it will obviate the necessity for an early return.

The San Jose Daily Journal, which has just made its appearance, is the sixteenth paper now published in California.

The Taxes Paid in Sacramento.

It will be seen by the annexed statement that the Tax alone which is paid by some of our citizens, would make a snug little fortune.

The table has been made out after a good deal of trouble, and will be found very nearly correct. The amounts for City tax are from the books of the City Collector, Mr. W. Rowland, and are of course correct, whilst the State and County tax are taken from the books of the Treasurer, (Judge Swift,) and are given in round numbers. Of the following list the State and County taxes have been collected entire, whilst about four fifths of the City tax has been paid in.

We only give those whose tax exceeds \$1,000, with one or two exceptions. At a future day we will continue the list lower down in the scale of taxation.

	City.	Co. & St. Agg.
Barton Lee, Jr., sold to S	\$16,253 12	\$6000 \$22,253
J A Sutter, Jr., sold to S		
Braman & Co.	14,005 85	5200 19,805
S Braman	5354 12	2000 7354
P H Burnett	1571 50	5000 15,467
Burnett, Ferguson & Co	8892 12	
Becker, Simmons	3373 50	2000 5573
Mellus, Howard & Co	3637 50	1600 5237
W M Carpenter	3104 50	800 3904
Maynard, Peachy & Co	4048 25	1300 5348
H E Robinson	3144 75	1000 4144
E F Gillespie	2044 24	1000 3044
R J Watson	1820 00	800 2620
J R Snyder	1808 97	700 2508
Manuel Preto	1680 00	475 2655
Hanner, Jennings & Co	1575 00	700 2275
P B Reading	1600 75	370 2030
Roland Gelston	1232 00	600 1832
S J Hensley	1172 50	450 1622
Jesse Haycock	1190 00	325 1515
Jesse S Hambleton	1085 00	300 1385
E Scott	1067 50	300 1367
L Maynard	1020 25	400 1420
Isaac T Mott	971 25	300 1271
C H Soule	927 50	275 1202
Starr, Bensley & Co	910 00	475 1385
R A Pearis	808 50	500 1308
Paul, White & Co	1050 00	350 1400
Sam'l Norris (country)	892 50	1800 2692
Demas Strong	717 50	300 1017
C W Coote	624 75	350 974
James Queen	622 50	300 922
Warbass & Co	533 75	350 883

THE SAN JOSE DAILY ARGUS.—This is the name of a new paper which has just been started at the Capital of the State. It is a sheet nearly as much smaller than the Times and Index, as those papers are smaller than the Transcript. In its typographical appearance it is very neat. The No. 1 is before us, and appeared on Saturday, January 4th. It is published by O. M. Blake & Co., Mr. Blake being the Editor. At its first launching it hoists the Democratic banner; and we heartily welcome it among our number. Mr. Blake has but recently been connected with the editorial department of the Pacific News. His letters have met with great favor, as they are filled with interest, and written in a clear and lively style.

There is a peculiar bond of union, other than that of politics, between the three Democratic sheets of the State. Nearly a year ago, the Pacific News raised the democratic colors. It has become as it were the father of the democratic press. From its editorial room, one went forth to the north, and in connection with several others established himself in Sacramento City. The partners founded the Sacramento Transcript. While another has now gone forth to the South to take up his abode in the Valley of Santa Clara. May the News, the Argus, and the Transcript, long labor together in harmony for the ascendancy of Democracy in our beautiful and beloved State.

PRACTICE OF LAW.—The difficulties attending the practice of the law at the several bars in the State, the duties of the Clerks, and the great responsibility and arduous cares of the Judges, are not sufficiently appreciated by the public. In our young and inexperienced State, there are many suits instituted, novel in their character, complex and difficult of solution, as might be reasonably expected where we have had an admixture of Mexican and American laws. For the two past years nice legal questions have arisen, growing out of the somewhat anomalous situation of affairs, and rendered still more difficult of adjudication by the necessarily imperfect code of laws passed by our last Legislature. The judicial tribunals have had no enviable duty to perform, in the settlement of many of the complicated and vexed questions that have arisen, and have doubtless been compelled frequently to rely upon what they deemed the justice of the case. Distant as they were from the Atlantic side, they did not have those helps and guides which assist so materially in framing decisions. The responsibility rested wholly upon themselves, and we deem it but common justice to that honorable profession, to award them a degree of legal acumen such as any of the old States might well be proud of.

Too Bad.—We do wish our neighbor of the Times would look out for their own bantlings. They are running loose all over the country, and every "once in a while" one of the brats is palmed off on to us.

The following is a specimen, which we copy from the Boston Transcript:

"The Sacramento Transcript, in speaking of a soiree given by the Mayor, says: 'The Mayor of the city, the ladies, &c., were appropriately drunk, and the party separated in fine cheer.'"

The Boston Transcript copied it from the Boston Journal.

Now we don't own this child at all. We don't know it—taint ours. We've said so once before, and we won't have any thing to do with the thundering thing. Take it away from us, over to the Times. It don't belong to us at all.

The committee on the subject in the council last evening, reported favorably on the petition for additional hay scales.

The Council and Mr. Petit.

The engrossing subject with the Council last evening, was the consideration of the report of the Committee who had been appointed to assess the damages sustained by Mr. Petit in consequence of the failure of citizens to meet the contract for planking K street.

Mr. Berry from the Committee, reported that the Board should order payment to be made to Mr. Petit of \$5,000 damages, and also for all timber now lying on the street, and for all work that had been done.

Mr. Tweed wished to be excused from acting as a member of the Council, and to appear as the counsel of Mr. Petit, and inquired whether the five thousand dollars were all that the Committee intended to allow Mr. Petit for his loss sustained in the purchase of plank. Being informed by the President that that was the report, Mr. T. said that one of two things must be the result—that either Mr. Homer or Mr. Petit would be hopelessly ruined, or that they must have recourse to law. He was willing to have the matter referred to the two principal engineers, and that their decision should be final.

Mr. Berry said that the Committee had called to their aid the City Attorney, in making their report, and that they had legal advice that Mr. Petit could recover nothing for work that he had not done.

A report from the engineers was read awarding to Mr. Petit \$10,000 damages.

Mr. Tweed wanted it distinctly understood, that when he became counsel for Mr. Petit, he advised the City Council of it. He had opposed the K street improvement from the start, and that after they had got themselves into a difficulty he was not going to help to get them out. He wanted to hear the opinion of Messrs. Starr & Prettyman as to the amount of damage on the Lumber in the hands of Mr. Homer. Their report was about \$12,000. Mr. T. said he hoped the matter would be adjudged again, and that fair damages would be awarded to Messrs. P. & H.

Mr. Berry wanted to know if the City was under any obligations to Mr. Homer, and stated that Mr. Petit had told him, not three hours since, that if Mr. Homer had complied with his contract to him (Mr. P.) that the K street improvement would have been completed.

Dr. Moore wished the report referred to the Committee.

Ald. Spalding wanted to do justice to all, but that they had no contract with Mr. Homer.

Ald. Kneeland wanted to know if the lumber had been delivered to Mr. P.

Ald. Tweed had advised Mr. P. to let the City settle with Mr. Homer, for fear it might be supposed there was some collusion.

Ald. Kneeland was in favor of paying Mr. P. and Mr. H. for all damages, and that the report would be referred to the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Berry, Col. Kewen, as counsel of Mr. Petit, addressed the Council.

He was flattered by the privilege of addressing the Board, but that Mr. Tweed had said all that could be advanced in behalf of him who had been outraged, and whose rights had been taken away. That he had petitioned for his right, and had been told—what? That he had no right to claim prospective profits. Has Mr. Petit failed to comply with his contract? If he has not, who has?—the City. If so, who, in a legal sense, is responsible? Who, in a moral sense, is responsible? Who, in a religious sense, is responsible? He believed that the interest of the City was involved, and that it were better to allow Mr. Petit \$50,000, than that they should only pay him \$5,000.

On motion of Ald. Spalding, Mr. Johnson, City Attorney, addressed the Council. He gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Petit could not recover prospective profits on what he had not done—that he was in favor of Mr. P. having his just rights, but he did not like the idea of the City Council being over generous.

The discussion continued for some time, during which there was sharp shooting between Messrs. Tweed and Berry. Finally, the report was referred back to the Committee, together with Mr. Tweed's suggestion that the Mayor, Recorder, and President of the Council, appoint a Committee of three disinterested arbitrators, and that their decision be final.

The Committee met at the Council Room this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Col. Wm. Rogers of Coloma, and John R. Johnston, Treasurer of El Dorado County. They are on their way to San Jose.

CITY SUITS.—In the council last evening, the City Attorney stated that he desired advice respecting sundry suits now pending in Judge Fake's court, against the city, and on motion of Ald. Tweed, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion. If the claims were just, that they should be paid, but that he should defer taking any action on old claims.

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Culver for reports of the proceedings in the Common Council last evening.

Mr. Culver's Directory of Sacramento City is nearly ready for the binder. It will be a valuable and interesting book—containing among other things, a history of Sacramento City.

ACQUITTED.—The two persons whose arrest we noticed yesterday for horse stealing, were acquitted by Justice Swift.

LYNCH LAW ON THE MOKELUMNE.—So numerous are horse-thieves, and so exasperated have the public become, that those caught hereafter, will have the full benefit of the law of the State, if it is applied; and if that is not convenient, a Judge Lynch can be found in any crowd, who will preside over the case; and woe to the luckless thief who is brought into that court. This class of offenders need expect no further clemency, for all classes are "down" on them, and the quicker they burnish their morals, and alter their mode of procuring a livelihood, the better it will be for themselves.

Judge Lynch presided over several cases lately, along the Mokelumne, and the prisoners had a tight fit in escaping with their lives. We learn from the Stockton Times that on Thursday last, a fellow by the name of Jessie Dinwiddie, was caught with a number of horses belonging to Jas. Simpson & Co., in his possession, and was taken into custody and brought into Staples & Co.'s ranch, on the Mokelumne, where the citizens assembled to give him a trial. A jury of twenty-two was selected, Judge Lynch on the bench, and the evidence was so strong against the prisoner, that the jury stood ten for, and twelve against hanging. Not being able to agree on this sort of punishment, it was proposed that one side of his head should be shaved—that he be branded with H. T. on his right arm, and receive fifty lashes on his bare back—all of which was agreed to, and was administered, and he was ordered to leave that region in twenty-four hours, and never be seen there again, under the penalty of being hung.

The editor of the State Journal at San Jose, requests those who are in the habit of pilfering from his wood-pile, to be kind enough to take some of the knotty logs, and not that which has been sawed and split, as that is unfair. This is giving the people of your burgh rather a bad name, friend Devoc.

THE STANISLAUS BRIDGE.—We learn from the Stockton Times that Messrs. Heath & Emory have thrown a splendid bridge over the Stanislaus. That paper claims this as the first bridge that has been erected in this State. The Times, we think, is slightly mistaken, as we know ample preparations were made nearly a year since for the erection of a bridge over the Middle Fork of the American river, in the vicinity of the Spanish Bar, and it was contemplated to finish the work early last season. We do not know that this work has been accomplished, but we have crossed Weber Creek, on the Placerville road, on a bridge of most excellent construction, and which extends from the brow of one hill to that of the other, a distance of more than one hundred yards.

We learn that the steamer Mariposa is again on her old route between Stockton and San Francisco. The Mariposa is a staunch vessel, and is provided with comfortable arrangements for passengers.

A fellow was recently taken up in Calaveras county for horse-stealing. A jury was empanelled, Judge Lynch presiding, and the man sentenced to be hung. His life was begged for by a gentleman present. The judge and jury listened to the appeal, and commuted the punishment to fifty lashes, and a brand of "horse thief."

The Stocktonians are having a merry time of it just now, as the steamer San Joaquin has advertised to carry deck passengers free to San Francisco.

ARMED AND EQUIPPED.—We saw a gentleman in town from the Merced, in the vicinity of Horse Shoe Bend, a few days since, and he informed us that on several occasions of late, the Indians had been down and driven off a large number of animals. Among the other purchases which he made while here, was that of twenty-five muskets, with the necessary ammunition for equipping that number of men, in case of a hostile attack from the Indians, which was apprehended. [Stockton Journal.]

CITY SCRIP AND CITY LOTS.—Already the sale of city lots advertised for the 25th inst., and the 3d of April next, has had a marked influence on the price of city scrip. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund publish that city scrip and audited accounts will be taken at their par value in payment of the property sold; and accordingly scrip has risen fifteen or twenty per cent. within the last few days. We have no doubt that on the day of sale of the one thousand lots, the 25th of January, city scrip will be nearly at its par value. [S. F. Herald.]

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. JUDSON.—We have heretofore announced the death of this eminent missionary, who has done more, probably than any other man, to advance the cause of Christianity in Asia; and we only advert to it now, for the purpose of giving publicity to the sad event as we find it in a paper styled "The Friend of China."

"Died, on the 15th of April, on board the French barque Aristide Marie, in Lat. 13 N., Long. 93 E., bound to the Island of Reunion, the Rev. ADONIRAM JUDSON, D. D., of the American Baptist Mission in Burmah—the first American Missionary to Asia."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Boston Transcript says: "We are pleased to be able to record the following statistics, as evidence of the unexampled prosperity of the Mercantile Library Association:

New members during the month of October,	488	Receipts, \$976
Assessments renewed,	478	" 1156
	1066	\$2132
New members during the same month of 1849,	452	" \$904
Assessments renewed,	790	" \$1580

Making an increase for the same period over last year of 276 members, and of receipts \$552.

We trust that the day is not far distant when we shall be able to give similar statistics relative to the Association of Sacramento.

Communications.

Messrs. Editors.—The City Attorney and four gentlemen having united in an opinion adverse to the improvement of the city, and repugnant to law, allow me space for a brief comment on that opinion. The first and second replies fall properly into one; and are, that no power exists in the city to enforce the assessments for the improvement of K street, nor the pledges of the citizens of the street to pay their proportion of the expense. If by this is meant that the city cannot, by a summary order, direct the sale of property to raise the money, it is correct; but this answer, thus understood, is imperfect. The offer by the citizens to pay their respective proportions of the expense being accepted by the city, makes a valid contract, and this contract can be enforced by suit in our ordinary courts of law. The third answer is, briefly, that the object sought by the paying petitioners not having been gained, their subscriptions may be recovered back. This is a grave error. Had the city failed to commence the work, or commencing, failed to complete, in consequence of mismanagement or wrong of its own, the position would be true. But the facts are otherwise; the city began the work and was stopped therein by the non-compliance of the petitioners with their engagements. This brings it clearly within the well established rule, that where the party receiving a sum of money to do a given act, is prevented from performing it, the consideration is forfeited. It is true the innocent here suffer, but to shift the suffering on to the city, is merely a choice of innocent victims. The third position springs from the two first; change those solutions and it falls to the ground. The wrong doers must pay the penalty, these are the non-paying petitioners; sue and recover their proportions and damages, and finish the work. This is the admonition of the law and the instruction of reason,—flinging the burthen where alone it should rest—the shoulders of the delinquents, and releasing both the sufferers from the wrongs which now afflict them.

JURE CONSULTUS.

BUT THE BEGINNING.—The first railroad company in Iowa was organized on the 14th, to build a road from Iowa City to Davenport.

JUST.—At Baltimore, Governor Thomas has laid the corner stone of a monument in honor of Wells and McComas, two boys who shot General Ross, commander of the British army at North Point, and were in turn shot by the British.

An exchange paper says: "Mormon women, it is said, have commenced dressing in pantaloons. It is not stated whether the men have undergone a corresponding change in their apparel." Of course this is not correct, and we only notice it to show how perfectly contemptible some journals make themselves by jesting with religious institutions, a thing which should be reprobated by all, however lightly they may esteem the doctrinal points of a church.

The New York Sun has declared in favor of Gen. Sam Houston for the Presidency. Bennett's Herald thinks that Houston has been hit upon by the Sun, because of his partiality for the annexation of Cuba; and after noticing the Sun's idea, that Houston would make a good run, suggests that the Sun take Lopez himself, as he made a good run in the late Cuban invasion.

MAYOR DEPOSED.—James Curtiss, Mayor of Chicago, has been deposed by the City Council, and S. Sherman elected in his stead. He refused to sign certain bonds, prepared by order of the Council, and this was the punishment for his contumacy.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—Washington Irving relates that Abdallah, the father of Mahomet, was so beautiful that "no less than two hundred Arab maidens died of a broken heart the night he was married to Amira."

RECEPTION OF GEN. TAYLOR'S REMAINS AT LOUISVILLE.—Louisville, Nov. 1st.—The remains of Gen. Taylor reached here this morning. The firing of a gun announced the approach of the boat, which was followed by the tolling of bells and other demonstrations of mourning.

Hundreds of persons wended their way to the landing, which was soon densely crowded, as were the decks of the various boats in port. The authorities, the military, the firemen, and citizens in carriages, horseback and on foot, marched in procession to the landing, preceded by the Mayor and Gov. Crittenden.

The coffin was then placed on a hearse drawn by four black horses, and the funeral cavalcade, about six squares long, moved on. The windows, pavements, and streets through which the procession passed, were densely crowded with people.

The Governor made a few eloquent remarks, appropriate to the solemn occasion and to the memory of the illustrious dead, which were only audible to those close to him.

The stores, during the passing of the solemn pageant, were closed. The body was finally interred in the family burying ground, seven miles from the city.—Boston Jour.

SUCCESS OF A FLYING MACHINE.—We learn from Mr. Shaw, mail agent, who came passenger in the Commodore to Stonington, that a most successful ascent was made from Jersey City by Capt. Taggart in his new "flying machine." This machine is furnished with revolving propellers, which were kept in motion by the occupants of the car. The wind was from the south, and the direction of the balloon easterly; and to passengers in the Commodore it seemed at an elevation of about half a mile. The spectacle was a very beautiful and exciting one; many persons believing that the great problem of navigating the air has at last been solved. Captain Taggart remained suspended over the city in his machine for about a quarter of an hour; and then followed the steamboat down the Sound, beating it handsomely in speed. From the direction he took, and from the rockets that were sent up, he is believed to have landed at Riverhead, Long Island. What next?—[Boston Transcript.]

The Great Salt Lake City and Valley.

In three years Utah has sprung from a wilderness into a flourishing Territory, and will soon become a State of the Union. The Rev. William Morrow, bound for California, gives the following interesting account of the Great Salt Lake City and Valley, in a letter dated "Salt Lake City, July 11th, 1850." His report of the fertility of the soil savors very much of the Western traveler's story, who found valleys so rich that an iron bar stuck in the soil overnight produced a crop of ten-penny nails! The valleys of Utah are, no doubt, very productive, and in a few years will team with a dense population. Read Mr. Morrow's description:

Since my arrival, I have learned from Mr. Bullock, the postmaster of this place, that it was early in April, 1847, that one hundred and forty-three men, two women, and two children, started out as pioneers from Council Bluffs, Iowa. These Mormons made an entire new road on the north side of the Platte, crossing Elkhorn to Fort Laramie; then they took the Oregon trail, and continued on to Fort Bridger, when they commenced making a new route through the Rocky Mountains. On the 23d of July of the same year, they say, the first man—namely, Prof. Orson Pratt—entered this valley. On the 23d of July, the first camp moved into and halted at what is now called the centre of the city. In the afternoon of the same day they had three ploughs and one harrow at work. At two o'clock, P. M., of the same day, they commenced building the first dam for irrigation. The next day, Saturday, the 24th, they planted five acres of potatoes. On the 28th of the same month they style the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles assembled, and laid off a city—the plat consisting as follows: Blocks of ten acres each, eight lots to the block, an acre and a quarter in each lot; the streets eight rods wide; the sidewalk to be beautifully shaded; the blocks to be surrounded by a beautiful purling brook, issuing from the mountains; every house to be built twenty feet from the front fence; no two houses front each other; standing in his own door, every man may not look into his neighbor's door, but into his neighbor's garden.

They have four public squares, which are hereafter to be adorned by the most beautiful trees from the four quarters of the globe, and also supplied with fountains of water. On the temple square they intend to have a garden that will cost at least \$100,000 to commence with. The missionaries have already made arrangements in the eastern States, in Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, the Germanic States, and in the Islands of the sea, to gather the choicest seeds and fruits, and every thing that can beautify and adorn the garden.

At first the city was laid off to contain one hundred and thirty-five blocks. Since then an addition of sixty-five blocks has been made on the east, and sixty on the west. They have laid off one mile square on the east of the city for a university. It will not be two years till next October since the first house was built in this city, and it now numbers at least nine thousand. They already have convenient houses built of adobe—dried brick—and the most of the luxuries of life. They expect an emigration of at least 10,000 of their own people this year.

The only method of cultivation is by irrigation from what they call City Creek. Just as this creek opens into the valley from the snow-capped mountains, it divides into two main branches, which afterward subdivide into many branches. This water, from the mountains to the temple block, has an average fall of nine inches in a rod, for a distance of more than ten miles, with a greater fall the farther you advance into the mountains. At one mile and a third from the city is a warm sulphur spring, which contains great cleansing and purifying properties, and which, it is affirmed, cures most diseases of this climate. About a mile and a-half farther distant is a hot sulphur spring. On the south side of the valley is a hot spring of pure water. The water of this spring is twenty-nine feet three inches deep.

The city is located about twenty-two miles south-east of the great Salt Lake. This lake is considered more saline than the ocean, three gallons of the water making one gallon of the purest, whitest, finest salt. The valley is about thirty miles by twenty-two, joining to a valley of about fifty miles by eight in width. From the entire north to the south these two valleys are studded with settlers, numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand. Lieut.-Engineer Mr. Gunnison estimates these valleys—having explored them—as capable of supporting a population of from one and a-half to two millions.

On the south of this valley lies the Utah valley and lake, about fifty miles from this city. The name of their city is Prove, on the south side of the Provo river. The lake is pure water—eight miles by four—abounding with fish. About one hundred miles south of this they have established a settlement of about one hundred and fifty families. This valley is called San Pete. Here there are many ruins covered with hieroglyphics. One place, in particular, is called by the Indians God's Temple. Here, also, many remains of ancient pottery, both glazed and unglazed, are found in great abundance; and, strange to tell, here there is, also, a mountain of pure rock salt, and also abundance of bituminous coal.

During five months in the year there can be no communication with the north, east, or west, in consequence of mountains rendered impassable by the snow. This city is situated rising forty and a half degrees north latitude, and one hundred and eleven degrees longitude, west of Greenwich.

The productiveness of the soil is astonishing. We are here in the midst of their harvest and never have we seen such wheat growing out of the earth. We will give you one out of many authentic accounts. Mr. Hold y, from the south of this place, raised upwards of one hundred and eighty-five bushels of wheat from one bushel of seed, and three hundred bushels of potatoes from one bushel of seed. This valley is regarded as one of the healthiest portions of the globe; the air is certainly the purest air I ever breathed. Its altitude is four thousand and three hundred feet above the level of the sea; and some of the mountains on the east of the valley are over a mile and a quarter high, and are covered with perpetual snow; while in the valley the thermometer frequently rises a one hundred degrees.

So much for this city and valley. As to the moral, and other aspects of this people, I have not at present time or space to write any thing. It is due to them to say that I have not witnessed anything vicious since my arrival. They are very kind and hospitable to emigrants.

A second party of counterfeiters was arrested at St. Louis on the 18th Oct. 1st. All their apparatus was also seized.